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Watts (Watt).

PREPARED BY ALBERT WELLES,

President of the American College for Genealogical Registry and Heraldry, Society Library, New York, in connection with Family Records and Derivations of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER, M. F. S. N. Y., LL.D., Litt. D., A. M., &c.

Paragraphs within [ ] by J. W. de P.

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Watts (Watt),

(In New York and in Edinburgh, Scotland.)

ALSO

Watts,

WATTES, WATTYS, WATHES, DE WATH, LE FLEMING,

(In England.)

ALL PREPARED BY ALBERT WELLES,

President of the American College for Genealogical Registry and Heraldry, Society Library Building, New York, in connection with Family Records and Derivations.

COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT LEFT BY DECEASED ALBERT WELLES, INCOMPLETE, BY

BRIG. (M. F. S. N. Y.) AND BREV. MAJ. GEN'L (S. N. Y.)

JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER,

M. A.—(Columbia College, 1872).—LL. D. (Nebraska College, 1870).—Litt. D. (Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn., 1892).—LL. D., F. and M. C. (Lancaster, Penn., 1896).—Honorary Vice-President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.—Honorary Member of Clarendon Historical Society, Edinburgh, Scotland; of the New Brunswick Historical Society, St. John, Canada; of the Historical Societies of Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Northern Indiana and of Lancaster County, Penn.; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, &c.; of the New York Burns Club, &c.—Corresponding Member of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, Canada, &c.—Honorary Member of the London Society of Science, Letters and Art, 1893, and recipient of the Gold Medal for 1894 for "Scientific and Literary Attainments," and of United Empire Loyal Association of Canada, 1895.—Hereditary Member of the Military Society of the War of 1812.—Life Member Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, London, Eng.—Nember Maatschappij Nederlandsche Letterkunde, Leyden, Holland.—First Honorary Member Third Army Corps (Army of the Potomac) Union.—Honorary Member Third Army Corps, Gettysburg Battlefield Reunion, and Member of the Honorary Committee.—Director of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, 1864 to 21st June, 1890; and of more than sixty-five Literary, Scientific and other Societies and Associations.

NEW YORK:
CHARLES H. LUDWIG, PRINTER, 90 WALKER STREET.
1898.

S93

WATT (WATTS) MANSION, IN EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Memorandum of GEORGE E. BISSELL, Sculptor, made during his visit to Edinburgh, in 1893.

Two citizens, a groceryman, by name David Crockett, with store on corner of Morrison and North Grove Streets, which he had occupied forty years, and the proprietor of a liquor store on corner of Morrison Street and the corner of street opposite the entrance of Maitland Street, on Morrison Street, said that the lot now occupied by the Caledonian R. R. Co., for a coal yard, was the location of the Watts mansion, which they both remembered as a large square house painted yellow, with rows of windows all around, and said the last occupant was an Irishman, by name of Burns, who was preceded by a clergyman—they could not remember when the clergyman had first occupied it. The house had been destroyed a number of years (fifteen years about). It was on the south side of Morrison Street, and perhaps three hundred feet west of corner of North Grove Street. The ground slopes north and west into the valley which further to the east passes north of the Castle.

Robert Watts, who came to this country just two hundred years ago, was the son of John Watt of Rose Hill, whose daughter married Sir Walter Riddel, Baronet. In "Burke's Peerage" he is called John Watt of Rose Hill, from a small seat then near Edinburgh [referred to in the statements of residents to George E. Bissell]; now it is stated (1878 ?) the site is embraced within the city limits.

He [this John Watt of Rose Hill] had three sons and two daughters. Two sons died unmarried; the third, Robert, married, came out to New York. One daughter, Margaret, died unmarried. Of the other two, one married Sir Walter Riddel, Bart., and Alice married Mr. Calderwood, Lord Galton of the Sessions.

Robert was in Scotland in 1724 (?), shortly after he left it forever.

The Watt family must have been of the highest position in Edinburgh to marry as well as they did; and if the sons who remained in Scotland died unmarried and almost all of the Watt males who remained in Scotland died unmarried, Rose Hill may have passed into the family of Riddell, or of Scott of Fife, or of Lord Galton. If such was the case the transmission of the title of the property must have occurred over one hundred years ago, at latest. There was no Watt of my [J. W. de P.'s] family, male or female, after 1785 [in Scotland], and, consequently, whatever is found relating to the Watt ownership of Rose Hill, must be found prior to about 1785.

Continued on page 8 of Cover.

Watts (Watt).

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Paragraphs within [ ] by J. W. de P.

Hon. JOHN WATTS (I.)

Was one of the most prominent and efficient of the gentlemen who founded the New York Society Library, in the year 1753, and was chosen one of the twelve trustees. The sixth gentleman on the first Board of Trustees at the meeting held on 7th May, 1754, was the Hon. John Watts. His name is the first among the corporators and on the charter granted by King George III. to the Society Library, anno 1772, which charter he had been the most active and efficient to procure.

He was born in New York, 5th April, 1715, o. s. He was very precocious from childhood; and, as soon as old enough, was sent abroad to complete a finished education, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the country.

In the year 1752 he was one of the Members of Assembly for the State of New York; and, with his colleagues, David Jones, John Thomas, Paul Richards, William Walton and Henry Cruger, was appointed to defend New York against both New Hampshire and Massachusetts, to settle the boundary line between those States.

In the year 1747, November 13th, he bought the "Rose Hill" farm, of about one hundred and thirty acres, bounded on the south by what is now 21st Street, on the east by the East River, and reaching over what is now Madison Square — which locality was then a pond of water, affording skating facilities in winter. It stretched along the Post Road a considerable distance to the north. It was named from the ancestral estate of the Watts family in Scotland, near Edinburgh. A handsome mansion house rose upon a prominent site, from which a broad avenue lined with graceful elms extended westerly to the Post Road—the gateway being at about the present corner of 28th Street and Fourth Avenue. He purchased this property from [his brother-in-law] Lieutenant-Governor James de Lancey, then Chief Justice and originally a portion of the Stuyvesant farm.

It was a charming nook, and, during its occupancy by the family in the summer time, was the favorite resort of the gay aristocracy of the metropolis, as John Watts and his stately wife [Anne de Lancey] were so connected with the leading families as to hold an important place in society.

In the year 1752 the Merchants' Exchange was erected in the middle of Broad Street. It was the first public exchange ever erected in this city. The Corporation subscribed £100, and the rest of the money was raised by John Watts and others by private subscription.

John Watts was a master of political economy, a scholar of no ordinary attainments and a brilliant logician. His letters, while on the Committee of Correspondence, were among the finest productions of that decade. His ready

mind could meet and solve knotty problems, and his sound judgment was invaluable in the straightening of crooked paths. He grew constantly in importance, and was soon appointed to the Council (1758) and, in matters of moment, his advice was oftener sought by the Governor than that of any other member of his august body. He possessed a remarkably cheerful temper, which no disappointment could disturb, and a brain full of resources. He was a perfect philosopher, as was his son and namesake, of the Marcus Aurelius school, of which the motto was Olquinmutas [a word not to be found in any authorities examined].

He was introduced into the King's Council in 1756, by the interest of Sir Charles Hardy, and continued therein until the Revolution dissolved the connection between the colonies and mother country.

In the year 1762–3 he was attorney to his Excellency General Monckton, late Governor of the Colony of New York.

John Watts was one of the most active and violent in his opposition to the famous Stamp Act of 1764, and his letters and speeches are quoted as being "polished, witty and sarcastic." He was probably one of the most influential men in New York in causing its repeal in the next year.

"With the first of April sunshine in the year 1776 came General Israel Putnam, the redoubtable hero of English and French adventure in the old colonial wars, having been sent forward by General Washington to command in New York until his own arrival. He took up his abode in the Kennedy mansion, No. 1 Broadway, which had been vacated by the removal of

the [owner and builder's] family into New Jersey. Some of his officers quartered themselves temporarily in the Watts mansion, adjoining the former city residence of the notable counsellor."

A [sensational] incident is related of the manner in which the Hon. John Watts, Senior, being a staunch royalist, left the country at that time. Some of his letters had been intercepted on their way to England on the 5th April, and read at one of the New York coffee houses before a crowd of excited people, who became infuriated on the instant and surged about his residence, threatening violence and destruction. Judge Robert R. Livingston (the father of the Chancellor), who lived just above on Broadway, was returning from court, dressed in his scarlet robes, and, seeing the danger to his friend—for, however opposed politically, the two great leaders of opposing principles were at heart warmly attached to each other—he mounted the steps of the Watts mansion, at the peril of his life, and waved his hand to the angry multitude, commanding silence. He was gifted in oratory and held the crowd spellbound with his eloquence—taking the opportunity unseen to whisper directions for retiring Mr. Watts to a building on the rear; and continued his harangue until the rescue was completed, when he was escorted by the rioters to his own house with cheers.

On that night Counsellor Watts was taken on board the Charlotte, a British man-of-war, and shortly afterward sailed for England. Before his departure, however, he clasped Judge Livingston in his arms, exclaiming with passionate warmth, "God Almighty bless you,

Robert, I do not believe you have an enemy in the world." [This incident is found among the Livingston apocrypha, and like other portions of the apocrypha may and may not be correct]. Mr. Watts says of his departure (in a memorandum found among his papers, "Having embarked in the Charlotte packet 4th May, and left the lighthouse at seven in the morning of the day following, with a heavy heart, foreseeing the distresses which were hanging over us."

Mrs. Watts accompanied her husband, but died two months after her arrival in England, and the death of Mr. Watts was announced from Wales within a brief period. He died in Wales, a martyr to conscientious duty and true loyalty, 22d January, 1777, and was buried in St. James, Picadilly, London.

Mr. Watts was one of the most noticed, distinguished and powerful men in the Colony or Province of New York. After filling a number of public offices, with credit to himself and benefit to his fellow-citizens, he was made a member of the King's Council and designed to be the Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor of the Province. He was the first President of the New York Hospital, and one of the founders of the New York (Society) Library in 1753. Driven into exile by an ungrateful populace, whose rights he had always endeavored to maintain, his elegant property confiscated, although, through absence from the country, he should have been excepted from the effects of such an iniquitous act of spoliation and vengeance.

He was married in New York, July, 1742, to Ann de Lancey (born 23d April, 1723, and

died 3d July, 1776), sister of James de Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New York, by whom he had issue,

I. Robert Watts, born in New York, 23d August, 1743, o. s. Christened by Rev. Mr. Vesey, William Alexander. He married Mary, daughter of Lord Stirling.

II. Ann Watts, born in New York, 20th Sept., 1744. Christened by Rev. Mr. Vesey. She was married to Hon. Archibald Kennedy, afterward the eleventh Earl of Cassilis.

III. Stephen Watts, born in New York, 30th July, 1746. Christened by Rev. Mr. Charlton. He died young.

IV. Susanna Watts, twin, born in New York, 30th July, 1746. Christened by Rev. Mr. Charlton. She died young.

V. John Watts, born in New York, 27th August, 1749. Christened by Rev. Mr. Barclay. He died anno 1836. He was married to his cousin, Jane de Lancey.

VI. Susanna Watts, born in New York, 24th Feb., 1751. Christened by the Rev. Mr. Barclay. She was married to Philip Kearny.

VII. Mary [the "lovely Polly"] Watts, born in New York, 27th Oct., 1753. Christened by Rev. Mr. Barclay. She was married to Sir John Johnson, Bart.

VIII. Stephen Watts, born in New York, 24th Dec., 1754. Christened by Rev. Mr. Barclay. [He was the British Hero

of Oriskany, 1777.] He was married in England to Miss Sarah Nugent.

IX. Margaret Watts, born in New York, 14th Dec., 1755. Christened by Rev. Mr. Auchmuty. She died anno 1836. She was married to Major Robert Leake, Commissary-General to Braddock, who died a few years after marriage.

X. James Watts, born in New York, anno 1756. He died in infancy.

The Honorable John Watts II., of New York, was the fourth child of the Honorable Robert Watt, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the City of New York, who was born in the first-named place, anno 1680, and [finally] emigrated to America about the year 1710. He resided in New York the residue of his lifetime, and died there 21st September, 1750.

The place of his nativity and residence in Scotland was "Rose Hill," an ancient estate about a mile west of Edinburgh on the old Glasgow road. The Rose Hill estate is nearly all built over, and the Caledonian Railway passes through it.

The Watts home still stood in 1860, in a fair state of preservation. It was a quaint, old-fashioned building, some sixty feet square and three stories high, with four windows in a row on every floor. Its situation is high, affording a splendid view to the west and south. There is a two-story building, about twenty feet square, a little to the rear of it, like a tower, separate for offices.

Governor Hunter proposed Robert Watts [who had added an *s* to his original name, Watt, why and when his son never heard] to

the "Lords of Trade" of the City of New York, anno 1715. He had been a resident of New York about five years. The Governor named him as "a gentleman of sound sense, high respectability, large wealth and known affection to the Government. He seems to have been a young man of many personal attractions, of considerable culture and of rare prominence.

Among those who dispensed the hospitalities of the best society in New York, in the year 1736, were Chief Justice de Lancey, Robert Watts, Abraham de Peyster, Jr., Philip van Cortlandt, James Alexander, Colonel Henry Beekman, Cadwallader Colden, and others, with a liberality and grace which have rarely been surpassed.

Robert Watts was foreman of the Grand Jury on the trial, April 21, 1741, of the Conspirators in the famous Negro Plot to burn the fort and the city, which was discovered and suppressed.

He was married in New York in the year 1706 to Mary Nicholl, daughter of William Nicoll [who had dropped the *s*—originally Nicholls] of New York and Islip, Long Island (and Anne van Rensselaer, daughter of Jeremiah van Rensselaer and Maria van Cortlandt), by whom he had issue four children,

I. Anne Watts, born about the year 1707. She died in Edinburgh, Scotland, about the year 1724, unmarried.

II. Margaret Watts, born about the year 1709. She died in Edinburgh, Scotland, unmarried.

III. Mary Watts, born in May, 1713. She died in anno 1736. She was married in March, 1732, to Captain Richard

Riggs, commanding one of the Independent Companies in —— by whom she had issue an only son: 1. John Riggs, born about the year 1733; he died in childhood.

IV. John Watts, born in New York, 5th April, 1715. (Account of him given above.)

Robert Watt, of Rose Hill, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and [afterwards Watts of] the City of New York, was the second son of

John Watt, of Rose Hill [his estate] near Edinburgh, Scotland, was born about the year 1650. He had three sons and two daughters,

I. Adam Watt, born at Rose Hill, circa 1678. He died about the year 1736. He had issue two sons and a daughter: 1. John Watt, born circa 1705. He died unmarried, "middle aged." 2. Adam Watt, born circa 1708. He was Professor of Humanity in Edinburgh, and died unmarried about the year 1735, aged 27 years. 3. Margaret Watt, born circa 1710. She died unmarried "at an advanced age," anno 1783.

II. Robert Watt [Watts in New York], born at Rose Hill, circa 1680. (Account of him given above.)

III. John Watt, born at Rose Hill, circa 1682. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., unmarried, about the year 1707.

IV. Margaret, or Mary Watt, born at Rose Hill, circa 1672. She was married at Rose Hill, 18th April, 1692, to Sir Walter Riddell of Riddell, fourth Baronet of Nova Scotia, eldest son

of Sir John Riddell, third Baronet, by whom she had issue. (See "Burke's Peerage." London, 1878.)

V. Alice Watt, born at Rose Hill, circa 1675. She was married first to Mr. Scott, of Fife, in Scotland, by whom she had issue a daughter, who was married to Mr. Erskine, an advocate. Her second husband was Mr. Calderwood, Lord Goltown of the Sessions, by whom she had no issue.

Robert Watts, of New York, eldest child of Honorable John Watts of same place, was born in New York, 23d August, 1743, o. s. He was one of the Founders of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1768, and was elected a member, 3d May, 1768. On the reorganization of the New York Society Library, in 1788, Mr. Robert Watts, son of Counsellor and Honorable John Watts, I., was elected as a Trustee.

His residence was at Rose Hill, near Fordham, Westchester County, New York, now the grounds of the Roman Catholic Seminary (St. John's, Jesuit). He died in Philadelphia.

He was married, anno 1767, to Lady Mary, eldest daughter of Major-General William Alexander, Earl of Stirling [whose grandmother was Maria de Peyster, eldest daughter of Johannes de Peyster, first of the name in New York], by whom he had issue many children, of whom, however, five only lived to maturity.

I. Sarah Maria Watts, born circa 1770, at Rose Hill, N. Y. She was married first to Doctor Nicolas Romaine, of Bath, England, by whom she had no issue, and secondly to Peter Bertram Cruger, Esq., of New York, a

widower with eight children and father of John C. Cruger, Esq., of Red Hook, Duchess County, N. Y.

II. Anne (or Nancy) Watts, born 22d January, 1780, at Rose Hill, N. Y., and died 2d May, 1835. She was married, 21st December, 1803, to her cousin-german, John Watts Kearny (born 11th Nov., 1778, and died 27th Dec., 1852), by whom she had issue eleven children. He was married secondly, and had issue eight children.

III. Catherine Watts, born circa 1782, at Rose Hill, N. Y. She was married to Henry Barclay, son of his British Majesty's Consul-General at New York, Henry Barclay, Jr., who resided at Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y. No issue.

IV. Robert Watts, born 19th Sept., 1784, in New York City, and died at Stockbridge, Mass., 4th Sept., 1850. He graduated at Columbia College in 1803. He was one of the most unaffectedly and naturally witty men who ever breathed. He was married in June, 1811, to Matilda Ridley Frances Sherburne, daughter of Matthew Ridley, of Baltimore, Md., by whom he had issue four sons (living in 1854),

1. Robert Watts, M. D., born 31st August, 1812, at his father's country seat at Fordham, N. Y., and died in Paris, France, 8th September, 1867. He graduated at Columbia College in

1831, and became a physician. He was Professor of Anatomy from 1843 to 1867 [College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.] He was married, 7th July, 1836, to Charlotte Deas. (She was born 22d June, 1809, and died in New York 23d Jan., 1868), grand-daughter of the distinguished Ralph Izard of South Carolina, heir to his grandfather's (Alexander's) title of the Earl of Stirling.

II. Alexander Watts, born 15th May, 1815, and died 8th Nov., 1860. He was married 23d April, 1849, to Miss Frances Sedgwick, daughter of Henry D. Sedgwick. She was born 6th Sept., 1822, and died 21st Dec., 1858.

III. Ridley Watts, born 8th March, 1817. He was married 19th June, 1851, at No. 17 Bond Street, to Sarah Grinnell, daughter of Henry Grinnell, Author and Advocate and Patron of the United States Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. She was as charming and amiable as it is possible for humanity to be. Two children [1. Frances, living; 2. Sarah, perfectly bright and charming like her mother, deceased.]

IV. Essex Watts, born 28th March, 1819. He was married to his cousin Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Ravand Kearney, by whom he had no issue.

V. Dr. John Watts [President of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons], born anno 1786, at Rose Hill, N. Y., and died 4th February,

1834. He was married anno 1813 to Anna Rutherfurd, daughter of the Hon. John Rutherfurd, of New York, by whom he had issue five children: 1. Helen Rutherford Watts, born circa 1815, in New York, at her mother's residence, n. w. corner Hudson and Hubert Streets, circa 1835. She was married to Archibald Russell, of Scotland and New York. The other four children died young.

Mrs. Anne Watts Kennedy, of New York, second child of Honorable John Watts I. of same place, was born in New York, 20th September, 1744. [Buried in Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, Scotland.] She was married to Captain Archibald Kennedy, a distinguished British naval officer, and eleventh Earl of Cassilis, who built and resided at No. 1 Broadway. His seats in Scotland were [Colzean] Cullean (or Cushlean), Cassilis and Newark Castles.

Mrs. [Countess of Cassilis] Ann Watts Kennedy had issue a son,

I. Archibald Kennedy. Born in New York. He was the twelfth Earl of Cassilis, and was advanced to a Marquisate in September, 1831, and is the present Marquis of Ailsa.

Honorable John Watts [II.], of New York, fifth child (third and fourth died young) of the Honorable John Watts, of New York, was born in New York, 27th August, 1749. He was christened by the Rev. Henry Barclay of Trinity Church. He died 3d September, 1836.

His city residence was at No. 3 Broadway, next to the Kennedy mansion (the site of the old Washington Hotel), near the glacis of Fort George. It was a great old-time edifice, des-

tined to become one of the historic landmarks of the city when nearly all its contemporaries should have passed away. It was elegant in its appointments; and in subsequent years, when large entertainments were given by either family, the rooms of the second story were connected with the Kennedy apartments by a staircase and bridge in the rear. The gardens studded with trees, many of gigantic size, extended to the waters of the Hudson River, which were overlooked from a broad piazza which was often sprinkled by the salt spray in a high wind.

His father was the first President of the New York City Hospital, 1770–1784. He was last City Recorder at the age of twenty-five years (under the Royal Government from 1774 to 1777), until interrupted in his functions by the Revolutionary War; Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York, 5th June, 1791, and 7th Jan., 1794; and in same year one of the founders of the Tontine; [Member of Congress, 1793–5]; he was first Judge of Westchester County of the State of New York, anno 1806; one of the Founders and afterward the President of the New York City Dispensary; Founder and Endower of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New York in 1831.

In the prime of his manhood he was a model of masculine beauty; and even to an advanced age he was distinguished for his elegance of person, and the polished manners of the gentleman of the old school. He bore himself gracefully and proudly erect, and his figure on horseback was the admiration of Broadway.

He lived for a long period at his beautiful

country seat, "Woodlands," on the shore of the Sound, near New Rochelle.

He was married in Westchester County, anno 1774, to his cousin, Jane de Lancey, the daughter of Peter (and Elizabeth Colden) de Lancey and granddaughter of Lieutenant-Governor Cadwallader Colden, of Colonial New York memory. By his wife Jane he had issue five sons and five daughters:

I. John Watts, born in New York, circa 1775. He died unmarried.

II. Henry Watts, born in New York, circa 1777. He died unmarried.

III. Major Robert Watts, born in New York, circa 1780. In 1814 Robert Watts, reputed by his contemporaries as the handsomest man in the city, was Major under [Gen.] John Alsop King. He took the name of Leake, and thereby obtained a large fortune by the death of his uncle, brother and father's friend, John George Leake, of New York, on the 2d June, 1827. He died unmarried, anno 1830.

IV. George Watts, born in New York circa 1783. He was an U.S. army officer, and died unmarried. He was at the battle of Chippewa, on the 5th July, 1814, where he distinguished himself to such a degree that General Scott "spoke in the warmest terms of the essential services rendered by three young New York officers, members of his military family, who were conspicuous in the field — Gerard D. Smith, George Watts and William Jenkins Worth — and they were each

brevetted." Scott made special mention of Watts, saying, "He was bravery itself, and, by remarkable coolness and courage, saved my life at a moment when the Indians were striving to get my scalp."

V. Stephen Watts, born in New York, circa 1785. He died unmarried.

VI. Ann Watts, born in New York, circa 1787. She died unmarried.

VII. Jane Watts, born in New York, circa 1790. She died unmarried.

VIII. Elizabeth Watts, born in New York, circa 1793. She was married to Henry Laight, by whom she had no issue.

IX. Susan Watts, born in New York, circa 1795. She was married to her cousin, Philip Kearny, and was mother of the late lamented Major-General Philip Kearny.

X. Mary Justina Watts, born in New York, circa 1800. She died in New York, 28th June, 1821. She was married in New York, 15th May, 1820, to the Honorable Frederic de Peyster, third son of Captain Frederic de Peyster [Loyal or Royal New York Volunteers], of New York, by whom she had issue one son,

Major-General John Watts de Peyster, born in New York, 9th March, 1821, and now (1882) resides at Tivoli [Red Hook Township, N.Y.] on the Hudson. He is the only living male representative of the Watts and de Peyster families, from the original progenitors by first marriage.

Mrs. Susanna Watts Kearny, of New York, sixth child of Honorable John Watts (I.) of same place, was born in New York 24th Feb., 1751, where she resided all her lifetime and died. She was married to Philip Kearny, son of Whitehead Kearny (see IV. below), of New Jersey, by whom she had issue twelve children:

I. Anne Kearny, born circa 1770. She was married to —— Van Horne.

II. John Kearny, born circa 1772.

III. Mary Kearny, born circa 1774.

IV. Philip Kearny, born circa 1776.

V. James Kearny, born circa 1778.

VI. Robert Kearny, born circa 1780.

VII. Archibald Kearny, born circa 1783. He was a Lieutenant in the Navy during the War of 1812–15.

VIII. Margaret Kearny, born circa 1785. She was married to —— Walton, son of —— Walton, of New York.

IX. Susan Kearny, born circa 1787. She was married to —— McCoy.

X. Ravaud Kearny, born circa 1790. He was a clergyman, and for a long time Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Red Hook, Duchess County, N. Y.

XI. Eliza Kearny, born circa 1792. She died unmarried.

XII. Stephen Watts Kearny [Brigadier-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., the "Conqueror of New Mexico and California"], born in Newark, N. J., 30th August, 1794, and died at Vera Cruz, in Mexico, 31st October, 1848.

Mrs. Mary Watts Johnson, of New York, seventh child of Honorable John Watts (I.) of

same place, was born in New York, 27th October, 1753, n. s., and died 7th August, 1815. She was married 30th June, 1773, to Sir John Johnson, Baronet, son of Sir William Johnson, styled the "Indian Tamer," to whose title and estate he succeeded. A Major-General of the Militia of the State of New York, and Superintendant General of Indian affairs. His seat was Johnson Hall, Johnstown, Tryon County, N. Y.

"Sir John Johnson, Bart., of Johnson Hall, Tryon (now Fulton) County, N. Y., and finally of Mount Johnson, Montreal, Canada; Colonel of Regiment of Horse in the Northern District of New York in 1773; Major-General of the Militia belonging to the same portion of the province after the decease of his father, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Loyal Provincial "King's Royal Regiment of New York," otherwise "The Queen's Loyal New Yorkers;" or "Johnson's" or "Queen's Royal Greens;" Colonel B. A., 21st October, 1782; Brigadier-General of the Provincial Troops, &c., 14th March, 1782; Superintendent-General and Inspector-General of the Six Nations of Indians and their confederates, of all the Indians inhabiting Our province of Quebec and the Frontier, 16th September, 1791; Colonel in Chief of the six Battalions of the Militia of the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada. He was Knighted at St. James, London, 22d Nov., 1765.

"On the death of his father, Sir William Johnson, he positively refused to accept the succession of his father's dignities and offices in connection with the Indians; and they were conferred upon his cousin, Colonel Guy Johnson, who exercised them throughout the war; and thus Sir John and Colonel Guy have often been

confounded, to the disadvantage of Sir John. Sabine says, 'Colonel Guy Johnson's intemperate zeal for his royal master caused the first affray in that (Tryon) County.' "

Sir John Johnson [Bart] was the only son of Sir William Johnson, of Smithtown, County Meath, Ireland, born there circa 1700. He was created Knight and Baronet, 27th November, 1755. He was adopted by his maternal uncle, Admiral Sir Peter Warren, Knight of the Bath, capturer of Louisburg, &c., and went out with him to North America, where he rose to the rank of Colonel in the British Army, Major-General in the Provincial forces and of the Militia, 16th April, 1783, and distinguished himself as a military commander during the French-American wars, 1754–63, and as a negotiator with Indian tribes.

In 1756 he received his commission as Colonel and Agent, and Sole Superintendent of all the affairs of the Six Nations, and other northern Indians, with no subordination but to London. He died 11th July, 1774, aged fifty-nine years, at his seat, Johnson Hall, Tryon County, New York, leaving by Catharine Weissenberg, his wife, one son and two daughters:

I. Sir John Johnson, nat. circa 1740. Account given above.

II. Anne Johnson, nat. circa 1743. She was married to Col. Daniel Clauss, of North America, and died circa 1798.

III. Mary Johnson, nat. circa 1745. She was married to Colonel Guy Johnson, by whom she had issue two daughters: 1. Mary Johnson, nat. circa 1765. She was married to Field-

Marshal Lord Clyde, "Quieter" (?) of the East India Mutiny, originally Sir Colin Campbell, and mother of General Sir Guy Campbell: 2. Julia Johnson, nat. circa 1767.

The children of Sir John Johnson and his wife, Mary [the "lovely Polly Watts" of Revolutionary celebrity] Watts, were eight sons and three daughters:

I. William Johnson, born anno 1775, and died anno 1812. He was a Colonel in the British Army, an elegant gentleman. He was married to Susan, the beautiful daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen de Lancey, of the British Army, Governor of Tobago (and sister of Sir William de Lancey, Knight Commander of the Bath, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo): Colonel William Johnson had issue three daughters: 1. Charlotte Johnson, nat. circa 1800. She was married anno 1820 to Alexander, Count Balmain, Russian Commissioner to St. Helena, and died anno 1824; 2. Mary Johnson, nat. circa 1803. She died anno 1814; 3. Susan Johnson, nat. circa 1805. She died unmarried, anno 1828. His widow, Susan, was married, secondly, anno 1815, to General Sir Hudson Lowe, Knight Commander of the Bath, and [it is said she was considered by Napoleon as the most beautiful woman he had met. She] died anno 1832.

II. Warren Johnson, born circa 1777. He

was also a very handsome man, and a Major in the 68th Regiment, B. A. He died anno 1813, on the West India station.

III. Ann Johnson, born circa 1779. She was married to Captain McDonald, Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada of the British Army. He died 1812.

IV. Sir Adam Gordon Johnson, born 6th May, 1781. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Battalion of the Royal Militia. He succeeded to the title and estates of his father, Sir John Johnson, at his death, 7th August, 1815, and died unmarried 21st May, 1843, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Sir William George Johnson, Bart. [J. W. de P.'s particular friend].

V. Colonel John Johnson, born 8th August, 1782. He was Colonel-Commandant of the 6th Battalion of Militia, at Point Oliver, Montreal, Canada, and died 23d June, 1841. He was married at Montreal, 10th Feb., 1825, to Mary Diana Dillon, daughter of Richard Dillon, Esq., of Montreal, by whom he had issue eight children (see "Burke's Peerage," 1878), four sons and four daughters:

1. Sir William George Johnson, born 19th December, 1830, succeeded to his uncle, Sir Adam Gordon Johnson, at his death, 21st May, 1843, and is the present (1878) fourth baronet. He is now of Twickenham, in

Middlesex County, England. He was graduated at Woolwich, and for the best portion of his life held a commission in the British Army, as Captain of Artillery, and acted, in the discharge of various staff duties, at different posts, and once upon the island of St. Helena.

2. Captain Charles Johnson, born 4th Feb., 1833. He was captain in the Madras Artillery.

3. Lieutenant James Stephen Johnson, born 5th March, 1836. He was a Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment of Foot.

4. Archibald Kennedy Johnson, born 20th June, 1839.

5. Maria Diana Johnson, born circa 1841.

6. Anne Margaret Johnson, born circa 1843.

7. Eliza Theresa Johnson, born circa 1845.

8. Mary Anne Johnson, born circa 1847.

VI. James Stephen Johnson, born anno 1785. He was Captain in the 28th Regiment, British Army, and was killed at Badajos.

VII. Catharine Maria Johnson, born circa 1787, and died anno 1850. She was married, anno 1805, to Major-General Barnand Foord Bowes, who fell before Salamanca, in 1812.

VIII. Robert Johnson, born circa 1790. He was drowned in the year 1812, whilst crossing the River Sorelle, in Lower

Canada (or on the St. Lawrence), on horseback.

IX. Archibald Kennedy Johnson, born anno 1792, and died 8th October, 1866. He was married, 13th Sept., 1818, to Maria Johnson Langan, daughter of Patrick Langan, Esq., of Montreal, Canada.

X. Charles Christopher Johnson, of Argenteuil, Canada East, born 29th October, 1796, and died 30th September, 1854. He was Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army, and Knight of the Persian order of the Lion and Sun. He was married, anno 1818, to Susan Griffith, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Griffith, of Northbrook House, Hampshire, by whom he had issue six children:

1. William Johnson, born 28th May, 1821. He was an officer in the 20th Royal Regiment. He died

2. Captain John Ormsby Johnson, born 11th August, 1822. He was Captain in the Royal Navy.

3. Charles Turquand Johnson, born 17th June, 1825. Deceased.

4. Edward Colpoys Johnson, born 11th August, 1835. He was an officer of the Royal Army.

5. Maria Bryers Johnson, born circa 1840. She was married, 18th June, 1867, to the Rev. William Bell Christian, of Ewanrigg Hall, Cumberland, and Milntown, Isle of Man.

6. Mary Ann Susan Johnson, born circa 1843.

XI. Marianne Johnson, born circa 1800. She died 1st January, 1868.

Major Stephen Watts, of New York, the eighth child of the Honorable John Watts (I.) of same place, was born in New York, 24th December, 1754. He entered the royal service and was a Major in the Royal Greens, under Sir John Johnson, his brother-in-law. In the year 1777 he was in the Battle of Oriskany, one of the severest and, for the numbers engaged, one of the most bloody actions of the war. He was wounded, left on the field with the slain, and reported among the killed; but, reviving from faintness produced by loss of blood, he crawled to a brook, slaked his thirst and, two or three days after, was found by some Indian scouts and conveyed to the British camp, and afterwards went to England.

He was married to the "beautiful Miss Nugent, remarkable for her charming manners and warm hospitality," of the Isle of Jersey, by whom he had issue five sons and five daughters:

I. Anne Watts, born in England. She was married to Major Johnson, of the British Army, cousin of Lord Palmerston, late Premier of England.

II. Captain John Watts, born in England. He was a Captain in the British Army; was present at the Battle of Bladensburgh, capture of Washington, and the Battle of New Orleans, 8th Jan., 1815. In England he was appointed Deputy Governor of Walmer Castle, in Kent, built by King Henry VIII., now fitted up for the use of the Lords Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the frequent summer residence of the Iron

Duke of Wellington in that official capacity. Being commandant of one of the Cinque Ports, he enjoyed a social intercourse with his great chief which stored his memory with a mass of interesting anecdotes, portraying in striking colors Napoleon's greatest adversary. At the death of Wellington, 14th September, 1852, at Walmer Castle, Captain Watts had charge of his body, and accompanied it to its final resting place in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 18th November, 1852.

III. Gordon Watts, born in England. He was in the Royal Government office in Quebec, Upper Canada.

IV. Captain Ross Watts, born in England. He was Post Captain in the British Navy. He was married to Miss Philpotts, daughter of the Right Reverend Henry Philpotts, Bishop of Exeter, England.

V. Marianne Watts, born in England. She was married to Monsieur Belin, principal of a noted grammar school at Guilford, England.

VI. Maria Watts, born in England. She was married to Mr. La Forge.

VII. Jane Watts, born in England. She was married to Mr. Adams [Adam?]

VIII. Susan Watts, born in England. She was married to Mr. Adams, her brother-in-law.

IX. Robert Nugent Watts, born in England. He was in the Royal Government office, Quebec, Upper Canada, and ex-member of the Provincial Parliament at

Toronto, Upper Canada. He was married to Miss Shepherd.

X. Charles Watts, born in England.

Mrs. Margaret Watts Leake, of New York, ninth child of Honorable John Watts [I.] of same place, was born there 14th December, 1755, and died anno 1836. She was married in New York, anno 1783, to Major Robert William Leake of the British Army (who died soon afterward), son of Robert Leake, a British officer [Commissary-general] in the Braddock expedition of 1754, who settled in New York City, and accumulated a large property. Mrs. Margaret Watts Leake had issue an only son,

I. —— Watts, born in New York, anno 1785. He died in 1793, aged 8 years.

WATT, OF ROSE HILL.

Memorandum, 5th Dec., 1882, of James Ferguson, Esq. (Appointed Sheriff of Argyleshire, Scotland, 1898.)

"The historical account of the '*Senators* of the College of Justice' (i. e., the Judges of the Court of Sessions, or Supreme Court of Scotland) contains no mention of any one of the name of Watt having sat on the Scottish bench, and, on enquiry, the Clerk of the Faculty of Advocates informs me that the List given in the work referred to is a complete one, and therefore there was no Judge of that name.

"But the College of Justice includes not only the Bench, but the Bar, and certainly the Society of Writers to the Signet, the most dignified of the corporations of legal practitioners in Scotland next to the Faculty of Advocates, who

are the Scots bar. It appears that in the time of Charles II. [1663–85] one WATT of *Rosehill*, at least, was a member of this society, and he probably was the W. S. to whom was given the appointment of Commisary of Kirkcudbright.

"The following extract is taken from Mr. R. R. Stodart's (Lyon-Clerk Depute) work on Scottish arms, 1370–1678. He finds in a quarto manuscript volume in the Lyon office (i. e., the Scottish College of Arms) a memorandum which states that it belonged, in 1623, to one WORKMAN—a coat of arms* under the name of WATT. He also mentions a Seal of MARTIN WATT, Chancellor of Glasgow, 1496—'three roses on a bend.' [A band drawn diagonally across the shield, from the upper right to the lower left extremity.] This is taken from the Cartulary of Glasgow. 'JOHN WATT,' says Mr. Stodart, 'represented Edinburgh in Parliament, 1596.'"

"The Roll of Parliament gives his name—JOANNES WATT—as one of the 'Commissionarii pro Edinburgh.'" †

"Adam," continues Mr. Stodart, "Writer to the Signet, was father of Mr. John of Rosehill in Edinburgh, 1661, whose son, ADAM of

* The coat of arms in WORKMAN'S *Manuscripts*, under name of WATT, is very peculiar. It represents a tree growing from the ground in [leaf ?] with an eye in the middle of the foliage, and a pair of eyeglasses (apparently) hanging from one of the boughs.

† COMMISSIONARIUS, "*commissionaire*. One of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police-burgh or noncorporate town in Scotland, corresponding to a Bailie or Town Councillor in a corporate town."—"Century Dictionary," New York, 1889. The spelling of the title of this officer would seem to indicate the influence of French alliances with Scotland, and of the visits of French military contingents to that country, for it is certainly a French term and signifies a Factor or an Agent charged with certain affairs of finance or other business.

Rosehill, 1692–1722, was Town Clerk of Edinburgh, a Crown Charter of Falshiels, in West Lothian, was granted in 1667 to Hugh Watt and his son, Mr. Robert" [Watt].

"In 1661 (Acts of Parliament, 1661, C. 108) thus was passed a Ratification in favor of Adam Watt of the Commissariat of Kirkcudbright. He is designed a Writer to the Signet. The name of Watt of *Rose Hill* appears in 1696, as a Commissioner of Supply for the County of Edinburgh, as does that of Adam Watt in 1704.

"In Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, Art. Riddell, the entry occurs: "Sir Walter Riddell, md. 18th April, 1692, Mary, daughter of John Watt of Rosehill,"* who was therefore the sister of Adam Watt, Town Clerk of Edinburgh, One of the daughters of Sir Walter Riddell married John Forrest, Esq. (Finert?), who is now represented by his great grandson, Sir John Forrest (Finert?) of —" [Illegible.]

Columbia College in the City of New York.
Library, 15th June, 1893.

Gen. J. Watts de Peyster,
59 East 21st Street, New York City.

Dear General de Peyster:—We herewith send you a considerable number of extracts, from various works, concerning your valiant ancestor. I hope they may be satisfactory to you. Very truly yours,

[Signed,] Geo. H. Baker, Librarian.

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* In one of the editions of Burke's Peerage (edition of 1850, p. 836 ["1854, &c."]), this John Watt of Rose Hill is styled Lord of Session; but in subsequent editions this title disappears. Had John Watt meantime died?

"To this ancient building belong many of the later historical associations that have been referred by some of our local historians to its predecessor. It was from one of its windows that the affrighted monarch, James VI., attempted, in vain, to appease the enraged citizens, in 1596, when, 'had they not been restrained by that worthy citizen, JOHN WATT, the deacon-convener—who, at this dangerous juncture, assembled the crafts—they would undoubtedly have forced the door, and probably have destroyed the King and all that were with him.' The whole tumult appears to have resulted in mutual distrust, which was taken advantage of by some designing meddlers to set the Court and citizens at variance."—Wilson's "Memorials of Edinburgh," p. 202.

"It appears that the ancient building referred to was the New Tolbooth, or Council House, which was built in the Reign of Queen Mary, along between 1561–70. This building was adjacent to and joined on to St. Giles' Church. The predecessor to which reference is made was the old Tolbooth, or Pretorium, as it was called in the early acts of the Scottish Parliaments. This is the building also known as the Heart of Midlothian. It did not stand on the same ground with the New Tolbooth, and was preserved long after the erection of the new building.

"The historians say that many of the events which are associated properly with the Old Tolbooth and Heart of Midlothian actually took place in the New Tolbooth. The date of the event mentioned in the extract from Burton's Scotland was the 17th day of December, 1596. This is given in Calderwood's History of the

Kirk of Scotland, Volume V., page 510."—G. H. B., Librarian Columbia College.

"A portion of those present were hurriedly resolved into a deputation to wait on the King. He was with some of the Council hard by in the Tolbooth, where the Estates and the Courts of Law held their meetings. The excited deputation broke in upon the meeting, followed by a miscellaneous crowd. After some hasty talk, the King left the room and closed himself into the court-room where the Lords of Session were sitting. The deputation went back to the little church to announce that they had not been heard. As of all affairs of the kind, the accounts are confused and various. The following, which is the most picturesque, must also be noted as the Episcopalian account:

"'They that were sent, returning to the church, show that they were not heard; nor was there any hope, so long as the Counsellors remained about the King, that they should receive any favorable answer, and were therefore to think of some other course.

"'No course,' said the Lord Lindesay, 'but one: let us stay together that are here, and promise to take one part, and advertise our friends and favorers of religion to come with us; for it shall be either theirs or ours.' Upon these speeches followed such a clamor and lifting up of hands as none could hear what another spoke. The sedition increasing, some cried to arm, others to bring out Haman (for whilst the lords were with the King, Mr. Michael Cranstone, Minister of Cramond, had been reading to the people that story); others cried, 'The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!' and so great

was the fury of the people, as if one of the Deacons of Crafts, called JOHN WAT, had not kept them back with a guard of craftsmen that followed him, they had undoubtedly forced the doors and wrought some mischief."—Burton's "History of Scotland." Vol. V., p. 311.

"JOHN WATT, 'Deacon of the Deacons' in Edinburgh, or he would latterly have been called Convener of the Trades, was shot dead on the Burgh-moor. This was the same gallant official who raised the Trades for the protection of the King at the celebrated tumult of the 17th December, 1596. One Alexander Slummon, a bystander, was tried for the murder, but found innocent. We are told by Calderwood that Watt, having offered to invade the person of the minister, Robert Bruce, was well liked by the king, who accordingly was exact in regard to Slummon's trial. The historian also relates that 'the judgment threatened against this man by Mr. Robert Bruce came to pass.' Such threatenings or prognostications of judgments are of course very likely to bring their own fulfilment."—Chamber's "Domestic Annals of Scotland." Vol. I., p. 348.

"In April, 1601, JOHN WATT, Deacon of the Trades in Edinburgh—the same gallant official who raised them in arms for the protection of James VI. in the tumult of 1596—was shot dead on the muir; but by whom the outrage was perpetrated was never known."—Cassell's "Old and New Edinburgh." Vol. III., p. 29.

"In the most southern corner of the Links stands Watt's Hospital, so named after the late

Mr. John Watt,* merchant of Leith, who, * * in 1827, bequeathed the residue of his means and estate to trustees, * * for the erection of an institution in Leith, to be called 'John Watt's Hospital†' "—*Ibid.*, III., p. 265.

JOHN WATT, of Rose Hill, according to "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," editions of 1850, 1854, &c., styled "Lord of Session," was doubtless confounded with ADAM WATT (his father?), who, in 1661, was "Writer to His Majesty's Signet," i. e., a Solicitor of the highest grade and Commissary of Kircudbright. These Commissarii were Judges who had jurisdiction in Divorce cases.

In 1696 the Commissioner of Supply for the Shire of Edinburgh was WATT of Rose Hill; and in 1704 Adam Watt of Rose Hill filled the same office—the latter eldest son of John of Rose Hill. His daughter Margaret, or Mary (whichever name was the first in order), married Sir Walter Riddell, whose Baronetage and Landcharter is the oldest extant in Scotland, dating back to 1124 and 1153, in the reign of David I. Among the descendants of this Lady RIDDELL, *nee* Watt, are a surprising number who rose to high rank, military and civil.

From the Watt family home in, then near, Edinburgh, Scotland, a large district of New York city took its name, comprising pretty much the whole of the 19th and 22d Wards and a small portion of the 18th Ward—21st Street, along the southern boundary, from Broadway to or towards the East River, was known as Watts Lane, sometimes Love Lane. The main entrance of the domain was remarkable for the magnificent elms on either side, which were still existing within about half a century, near the corner of 27th Street and Fourth Avenue.

More interesting details in this connection have been handed down by tradition; but almost all the documentary records and relics of the Watts family in this country have perished. In Scotland the family in male line is extinct. The Watts town house on Pearl Street, near Moore, was burned in the great fire of 1776; the country seat, near the present Bellevue Hospital, was likewise consumed, and so suddenly that nothing was saved. All the old family silver was found melted up among the ruins. Within the old district there is a church, still called the Rose Hill Methodist Church, on —— Street near Third Avenue; and not many years since a number of buildings had the same title, of Rose Hill, as a distinction.—*From Old Memoranda, just recovered.*

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* The connection between this John Watt, previously mentioned, is not shown. The connection between the successive generations bearing the name of John Watt, in Scotland, in the 16th, 17th, 18th, and in America in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, has entirely ceased to exist in lines bearing the name of Watt, but not in collateral branches.

† The John Watt, Founder of the Hospital bearing his name, cannot belong directly to the WATTS or WATT family in the Colony and State of New York, because that is extinct in Scotland, except (as in the case of the Riddell connection) in collateral branches, which, naturally, do not bear the name. (J. W. de P.)

Watts.

WATTES, WATTYS, WATHES, DE WATH, LE FLEMING.

PREPARED BY ALBERT WELLES,
President of the American College for Genealogical Registry and Heraldry, Society Library, New York, in connection with Family Records and Derivations of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER, M. F. S. N. Y. LL. D., Lit. D., A. M., &c.

NO family, perhaps, has a genealogy more distinguished than the Flemings. Various highly respectable authorities all concur in ascribing to it antiquity of origin, splendor of intermarriages, and a family character which knows no diminution when compared with any.

The name had, originally, the *le* of the olden time prefixed to it, which (in addition to the circumstance of many of the family being called "Flandrensis" in the early records) proves that its founder in England was a Fleming, a native of the country called Flanders. This founder was

Sir MICHAEL LE FLEMING, Knight, a relation of Baldwin V., the Earl of Flanders, who, being sent to assist William the Norman, Baldwin's brother-in-law, in his invasion of England, anno 1066, was some years afterward employed by the successful monarch to oppose the Scots on the borders, for which, and other services, he obtained by the bounty of King William the castle of Gleston, the manor of Aldingham and other lands in Furness, all in Lancashire, to-

2 Cop

gether also with the castle of Caernarvon, the lordship and manor of Beckermet, and other estates in Cumberland.

Sir Michael and his posterity resided in Gleston castle after the sea had swallowed up their manor-seat at Aldingham, with the village, leaving only the church at the east end of the town and the moat at the west end, that serve to show what the extent of Aldingham had been.

Sir Michael enfeofed Emanuel, Abbot of Furness, in the villages of Crimelton and Ross (which were afterwards swallowed up by the sea), in exchange for Berdsey and Urswick, and in the nineteenth year of King Stephen, anno 1153, he granted Fordebote to the same Abbey; and, dying soon after, he was buried there, wherein most of the nobility and gentry in those parts were interred.

Sir Michael le Fleming resided commonly at Beckermet, in Cumberland, where was a castle, anciently called "Caernarvon Castle," and, as he sometimes resided also at Gleston, he received from thence the title of "de Furness."

Sir Michael had issue—

I. Sir William le Fleming.

II. Sir Richard le Fleming.

III. Rev. Daniel le Fleming. He was a clergyman, and had the church of Urswick reserved for him.

IV. Anselm le Fleming. He assumed the surname of de Furness, and was living 13th John, 1211.

IV. Jordan le Fleming. He also took the name of Furness.

I. Goditii le Fleming, who, on her marriage to William de Essenby, received from her father three carucates of land

in Adgaresslith, and was a benefactress to the priory of St. Bees, in Cumberland.

The second son,

Sir Richard le Fleming, called also Flandrensis and Flameng in several records, received the honor of knighthood, and seated himself at Caernarvon Castle, in the manor of Beckermet; which castle and manor, with the homage and service, wards and reliefs of all the freeholders in Frisington, Rottington, Weddekar, Kelton, Salter, Arlochden and Burnrigg, with other lands in Cumberland, and lands in Lancashire, were given to him by his father, some of which estates are now (1811) enjoyed by descendants of this family, either in lineal or collateral succession.

To this Sir Richard le Fleming, William de Skelmeresergh, by several deeds without date, granted several estates in Lancashire, with the fishery of Thurstan water, to which deeds Sir Richard's eldest brother, Sir William, was a witness.

He died, temp. King John, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir John le Fleming, of Beckermet, Knight, who conveyed to his son Richard, by a deed without date, all the land which his father had given him in Coupland, with the homages and services of certain freeholders. He also gave the patronage of the rectory of Arlochden and the land in Great Beckermet to the Abbey of Caldne, in 26th year of King Henry III., anno 1241. Also the advowson of the Church of St. John the Baptist, of Beckermet, was granted to this Abbey, which was confirmed by the Arch-

bishop of York circa 1262. He also conveyed the lands in Lancashire to divers persons.

He died in the reign of King Henry III. circa 1250, and was buried in the Abbey of Calder, to which he had been a benefactor. It is stated that the Abbey contains a very ancient statue in freestone of a man in armor, with a frett of six pieces upon his shield; lying upon his back, with his sword by his side, his hands elevated in a praying posture, and his legs across, which probably were so placed from his taking upon him the cross, after having disposed of all his worldly goods, and having been engaged in the Holy Wars; and which statue was placed there, most probably, in memory of this Sir John le Fleming.

[One of the most beautiful specimens of Washington Irving's fine writing may be found in his "Sketch Book" on this very subject:

"There is a scene in Westminster Abbey, beautifully illustrative of the character of the crusaders, and interesting to the Watts family, as the coat of arms was granted to one of them: 'I paused to contemplate a tomb on which lay the effigy of a knight, in complete armor. A large buckler was on one arm—the hands were pressed together in supplication upon the breast—the face was almost covered by the morion—the legs were crossed, in token of the warrior's having been engaged in the Holy Wars. It was the tomb of a crusader—of one of those military enthusiasts who so strangely mingled religion and romance; and whose exploits form the connecting link between fact and fiction, between history and the fairy tale. There is something extremely picturesque in the tombs of these adventurers—decorated as they are with rude armorial bearings and gothic sculpture. They comport with the antiquated chapels in which they are generally found; and, in considering them, the imagination is apt to kindle with the legendary associations—the romantic fictions—the chivalrous pomp and pageantry, which poetry has spread over the wars for the sepulchre of Christ.' "]

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Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" contains "A list of such of the English nobility and gentry as went on the Crusades." The remarkable exodus extended through the reigns of William Rufus, Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., Richard I., John and Henry III.

The Watts family claims descent from the old Yorkshire house of "le Fleming," of Wath, which appears to have been a branch of the original family of Cumberland.

Sir John le Fleming, Lord of Wath on Dearn, Yorkshire, who died 14 Edward II., anno 1321, left, by Joan his wife, daughter of Walter de Fauconberg, three sons, viz.:

I. Thomas le Fleming, of Wath on Dearn, ancestor of the Flemings of Wath, whose eventual heiress married Saville of New Hall.

II. Rainier le Fleming, the second son.

III. Lambert le Fleming, a Knight Templar, who was put to death at Paris, with the Grand Master, by order of Philip le Bel.

The second son, Rainier le Fleming, called "Rainier de Wath, Chevalyr," was in the Scottish wars in the retinue of Lord Percy. He married Ada, daughter and heir of Thomas de Bethune, and had with other issue a second son,

Simon de Wath, who married Alice, daughter and co-heir of John de Eston, and was father of

John de Wath (or Wathes), who possessed *jure matris*, a moiety of Eston, County Worcester, and considerable landed property in Yorkshire, temp. Edward III., circa 1370. He married Emma, daughter of Sir Hugh Galafree, and was succeeded by his son,

William Wathes of Eston, who was living anno 1397, and married Blanche, daughter of William de Wellesburne, and had a son,

Sir Thomas Wathes of Eston, who served in the French wars, and is frequently mentioned in the Acts of Parliament of Paris as "Sir Thomas Wathes de Eston," and as "Sir Thomas de Eston, chevalier Anglais." He had a grant from King Henry V. circa 1420 of the Seigneury of Langeais on the Loire, and other property in France, the forfeited possessions of the Vicomte de Brosse, who had deserted the English faction. Sir Thomas married Isabeau, daughter of Bertrand Goyon, Seigneur de Merignon, and widow of Amboise, Vicomte de Thoumars, and, dying anno 1424, left a son,

Simon Wathes, of Eston, 7 Henry V., anno 1428. He married Margery, daughter and heir of Thomas de Stotesbury, of Whitfield, County Northampton, and left a son,

Sir Richard Wattys, who fought under the banner of York at the battle of Wakefield, 39 Henry VI., 1467, when he fell, or died soon after the conflict of his wounds, leaving by his wife Isabel Stafford, a son and heir,

Thomas Wattys, who was plaintiff in an action at law against William de Stotesbury, William de Lovell, and others, for the recovery of the Manor of Whitfield, the last year of the reign of Henry VI., anno 1471. By his wife Alice, heiress to an estate at Beby, Leicestershire, he had issue,

I. John Wattys, his heir.

II. Richard Wattys, who had a son Richard, and two daughters: Mary, the wife of George Gage of Raundes, in County Northampton, Joan, the wife of Gervas Astley.

III. Thomas Wattys, the father of John, from whom descended the family of Watts, seated in Norfolk.

I. Elizabeth Wattys, the wife of Richard Osborne, who received with her in frank marriage the Manor of Whitfield.

The eldest son, John Wattes of Beby, county Leicester, was party to a deed of surrender of the Manor of Mykelham and other land, 2 Henry VIII., anno 1511. He was twice married. By his second wife, whose name has not been preserved, he had issue,

I. John Wattes, the father of Thomas Wattes, and Stafford Wattes of Barleston, in County Leicester, who died anno 1619, and was buried in St. Martin's Church, in the City of Leicester, leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Everards of Flether, County Leicester, by Joan, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, in that county, descended from the house of Dethic, in Derbyshire, and

II. Francis Wattes, the father of Hugh Wattes, Francis Watts, and Robert Wattes.

By his first wife, Magdelaine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Berkely, of the City of Worcester, John Wattes had issue a son and heir,

Thomas Wattes, Esq., of Beby, County Leicester, who was aged 24, in 27th Henry VIII., anno 1435. In 2 Elizabeth, anno 1560, upon the final suppression of the religious houses in England, this Thomas Wattes had a grant of the lands and lordship of Blakesley in County North-

ampton, together with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, all of which had been part and parcel of the possessions of the order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, of which possessions he levied a fine in the 9th year of the same reign. This gentleman was twice married. By his first wife, the daughter of —— Crouch, he had a son, William Watts. His second wife was Catharine, daughter of —— Sulyards of County Essex. He died 35th Elizabeth, anno 1593, aged 82 years, and was succeeded by his son,

William Watts, Esq., of Blakesley. This gentleman added to his patrimonial property of Blakesley the neighboring lordship, called "Zouch's Manor," which he purchased of Nicholas Boynton, to whom it had been sold by the Lord de la Zouch. He also acquired by purchase part of the hamlet of "Woodende," within the lordship of Blakesley. He departed this life 16th June, 1614, and was buried in the parish church of Blakesley, where there is a monument with a quaint epitaph, in Roman capitals. He was married to Mary, daughter of the famous Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edward Montagu, Knight, of Boughton, County Northampton, and ancestor of the Dukes of Montagu and Manchester, the Earls of Halifax, Sandwich, &c. By this marriage Mr. William Watt's posterity are founders kin to All Soul's College, Oxford. (Sir Edward Montagu was lineally descended from the royal blood of Plantagenet. His immediate ancestor, Sir John Montagu, having married Margaret de Monthermer, granddaughter of Ralph de Monthermer, Earl of Gloucester, by Joan Plantagenet, called

d'Aise, daughter of King Edward I. of England. By his wife Mary, William Watts had issue,

I. Edward Watts, his heir.

II. Montagu Watts, barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Paule, of Lambeth in Surrey, and had issue: 1. Mary Watts, wife of Anthony Palmer, Esq., of Stoke Doyley, in same county.

The elder son and heir, Edward Watts, Esq., of Blakesley, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Coningsby, Knight, of North Mymms, Hertfordshire. This gentleman was summoned by the Heralds in their visitation to the County of Northampton, anno 1615, and attended accordingly to certify his descent. By his lady, above mentioned, he had issue,

I. William Watts.

II. Edward Watts, who was engaged in the Royalist Army during the Civil War, left by his wife, Elizabeth Rudd, an only daughter. Mary, who conveyed the estate and Manor of Blakesley to her husband, the Rev. John Pettyfer. Their only surviving child, Maria Penelope Watts-Pettyfer, married William Wight, Esq., of Little Ilford, Essex, by whom she had William Wight, Henry Wight, Elizabeth Wight, wife of Sir James Harrington of Burton, or Burford, all of whom died without issue.

William Wight, Esq., the last possessor of Blakesley, dying without issue, anno 1739, bequeathed all his property, by will, to his nearest relatives, with remainder to a perfect

stranger, with whom he was not even personally acquainted, merely because he bore the same name and arms; into whose possession, accordingly, Blakesley, and the other property of the said William Wight passed, about the close of the last century.

III. Coningsby Watts, third son.
IV. Amphilus Watts, fourth son.
V. Ralph Watts, fifth son.
I. Mary Watts.
II. Elizabeth Watts.

The third son, Coningsby Watts, early embarked in the royal cause, and suffered in consequence both in person and property. By his wife Barbara, daughter and eventually sole heir of George Danet, Esq., of the City of London, he had issue,

I. Montagu Watts, who died young.
II. John Watts, from whom descended a family of the name of Watts, in the County of Leicester, which became extinct at the close of the last century.
III. George Watts, third son.
I. Barbara Watts, wife of George Bentley, Esq., of Monmouth.

The third, but second surviving son, George Watts, a Turkey merchant, in the City of Bristol, having a strong prediliction for antiquarian researches, accumulated at great cost and labor many documents concerning his own family. He made himself remarkable by his zeal for a protestant succession, which brought him into difficulty during the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. He was the first of his family who bore his coat of arms quartered, as at present borne. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of George

Dennis, Esq., of Bideford, he had a daughter, Mary, who married Andrew Nelthorpe. By his second wife, Miss Anne Harrington, he had issue,

I. Charles Watts, eldest son.

II. Montagu Watts, who inherited the greater part of his father's fortune, which he lost by embarking in the "South Sea Bubble." He married Miss Jane Seymour, and left issue,

III. William Watts, M.A., a clergyman.

I. Florence Watts, died young.

II. Anne Watts, wife of Capt. Frazer.

The eldest son, Charles Watts, who was Captain in the Royal Life Guards, and died about anno 1745, offended his father and was disinherited. He married Katherine, daughter of Robert Scrope, Esq., Colonel in the French service, and chevalier of St. Louis, descended from the Scropes of Hamildon, Buckinghamshire, and had issue,

I. George Watts, died young.

II. Robert Watts, died young.

III. William Middleton Watts, died young.

IV. William Watts.

I. Katherine Watts, died young.

The youngest son, the Reverend William Watts, A. M., Queen's College, Oxford, Rector of Moresby in Cumberland. This gentleman, inheriting from his grandfather a taste for antiquities, made many valuable collections, principally concerning the County of Cumberland, and mainly assisted Joseph Nicolson, Esq., of Hawkesdale Hall, in that county (whose niece he married) in the arduous undertaking of compiling the history of his native county, of which Mr. Watts was for many years an active magistrate. He married Mary, daughter (by Mary his wife,

daughter of Bellingham Maulevever, Esq., of Arncliff) of John Nicolson, Esq., and sister, and eventually sole heir of John Nicolson, Esq., of Hawkesdale Hall, in Cumberland, and great-niece of Dr. William Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle, afterwards of Londonderry, and eventually Archbishop of Cashel, by which lady he left issue, a daughter,

MARY WATTS, wife of the Reverend William Brisco, of Langrigg, County Cumberland (descended from a younger branch of the house of Crofton), whose widow she died without issue in the year 1826—and a son,

The Reverend CLEMENT WATTS, M. A., of Queens College, Oxford, Vicar of Holm Cultram, County Cumberland, and a magistrate for the county. He married Mary, daughter of William Benn, Esq., of More Row, and only sister of Sir John Benn Walsh, Baronet of Ormthwait Hall, in the same county, by whom (who survived him until the year 1818) he had issue,

I. JOHN NICHOLSON WATTS, his heir.

II. WILLIAM WATTS, died young.

III. THOMAS WATTS, of the Madras Civil Service, who married Catherine Garling, and died in the year 1812, without issue.

I. MARY WATTS, wife of John Broklebank of Hazelholm, in Cumberland County.

The eldest son, John Nicolson Watts, Esq., succeeded, upon the death of his great uncle, John Nicolson of Hawkesdale, to that and other estates in the County of Cumberland. He went out to India early in life in the Company's civil service, on the Madras establishment, where he died at the age of 35, and was buried at St.

Thomi in the year 1815. He was married anno 1800 to Ann-Pitt, daughter of James Dodson, Esq., of Readinghill in Berkshire, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Philip Carey, Esq., of Compton, County Gloucester, and by her (who died 17th July, 1826) he had issue,

I. John James Watts, successor to his father.

II. Montagu Watts, Captain in the Madras Horse Artillery, born 5th March, 1808.

III. Henry Watts, Lieutenant in the Madras Engineers, born 26th Jan., 1810, and died unmarried in India, anno 1838.

I. Helen Cramer Watts, married in the year 1826 to Henry Dickinson, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, and died 29th May, 1831, leaving an only daughter, Helen Gordon Dickinson.

II. Mary Ann Watts, married in the year 1830 to Henry Briggs of the Madras Light Cavalry, by whom (who died 15th March, 1834) she had issue: 1. Henry Briggs, born 5th August, 1834, died 16th Nov. 1843; 2. Eliza Briggs.

John Nicolson Watts died in June, 1815, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present (1850),

John James Watts, of Hawkesdale Hall, County Cumberland, who was born 15th March, 1803. He holds a commission in the Cumberland and Westmoreland Yeomanry-Cavalry.

Coat Armorial.

Arms.—Quarterly. 1st and 4th, Argent, a fesse, and in chief two cross-crosslets, gules; 2d and 3d, Ermine, on a chief gules a bezant, between two billets, or.

Quartering.

1st.—Barry of six, argent and azure, in chief three pellets, for Wath.
2d.—Barry of six, sable and argent, for Eston.
3d.—Gules, a cross-patence, vaire, for Aumerle.
4th.—Argent, on a cross sable, five gouttes d'or, for Stotesbury.
5th.—Gules, on a chevron between ten crosse-pater, argent, an ermine spot, for Berkeley.
6th.—Sable, goutte d'eau, a canton ermine, for Danet.
7th.—Sable, a fretty argent, for Harrison.
8th.—Azure, on a bend, or, an amulet sable, for Scrope.
8th.—Azure, two bars ermine, in chief three suns in splendor, for Nicolson.

Crests.

1st.—A dexter arm, embowed in armor, ppr, grasping in the gauntlet an amphisbone (or a snake with a head at each extremity), or, langued gules.
2d.—A lozenge gules between two wings, elevated, or.

[Burke's "Landed Gentry," Vol. II., pp. 1536-38. London, 1850.]

OBSERVATIONS.

The Watts family of New York (originally Watt, in Scotland) have honorably sustained, in America, for two centuries, the good name and prominent positions they held through previous centuries in their native land and in their old home, Rose Hill, which ceased to exist a few decades since, in the same manner that the family have died out. They need no such aristocratic or chivalric lineage as that which Mr. Welles selected for their original root and stem. There were English families of the name of Watts in the Colonies, one particularly known in Maine, who built a notable house in that Province upon Arrowsike Island, or, as the savages called it, "Arrowseag," now Arrowsic, lying between the peninsula, or island, known as Phipsburg, and Georgetown Island, of which his (John Watts') wife's grandfather was one of the original proprietors. In 1660 these lands were sold by the Indians to Roger Spencer and Major Thomas Clark, who likewise conveyed to them, between the years 1649 and 1660, all the lands on the river ten miles on each side, and up to Neguamkeag and Teconnet Falls.

I mention this, because this John Watts, of Boston (whether in Old England or in New England does not appear), who had married a granddaughter of the above-mentioned Major Clark, carried bricks from Medford, in Massachusetts, to Georgetown, and erected a large house, with two *Flankarts*, bearing cannon, on the banks of the river, on the island, at a place

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now called Butler's (Baker's) Cove. This house was standing in the year 1770, 56 years after; but the flankarts (flankers) were taken down some years before. About the year 1728, Major Denny came from England and settled there. His fort was very near the house erected by Watts. Who could this Watts have been? Any relation of ours? Doubtful! He must have been a man of consequence and means, to build a fortified mansion and mount it with cannon in that remote locality, and at so early a date.

About the time that John Watts built his mansion, another house was erected by Mr. Preble, at the head of the island. (Read in this connection, ¶ Arrowsick. I., 53.) There were also Watts families in other colonies, particularly Virginia.

The Scotch Watt family were men of worth and ability, especially as lawyers, and their women, who married into the best and oldest families, all of their descendants likewise have done their duty in letters, law and lines military, naval and administrative.

Continued from page 2 of Cover.

"ROSE HILL," according to a response from Scotland, about thirty-five years ago, in relation thereto, "is an old estate, or district, about one mile west from Edinburgh on the old Glasgow road, where Gardner's Crescent and several large churches are built. The Caledonian Railway passes through it. There are two places, or one-sided streets, both called 'Rosehill Place.' When Gardner's Crescent is mentioned in the Edinburgh Directory, it is called 'Gardner's Crescent, Rose Hill,' denoting the district or country; but it is nearly all built over and must be very valuable property to the proprietors. Grove Street is also part of it, the Canal Basin is on it, and Union Canal passes through it. There are several places called 'Rosebank' and 'Rose Crescent' in the vicinity. It is near Delay House. It was a beautiful place before it was built over. I remember it nearly fifty years since myself.

"Rosehill House described in this paper is about 2,000 feet south-west of the Castle, and just north-east of Grove Square, and about 2,000 feet west by south of the Grass-market. * * *

"Rose Hill House is still standing and in very good repair, although likely to be pulled down in two or three years to make room for new houses. It is on the left hand side of Tobago Street, as you go west from the Canal Basin to the Haymarket station of the Caledonian Railway, a little bit past Grove street. It is a large square building, sixty feet square [plastered], yellow [dull ochre], harled [mottled], within a gate. It is three stories high, four windows in a row on every floor to the front, with a belt of stone above the under windows. The semi-circle or half round projection has a splendid view to the west, and has windows on each floor. The windows are a good distance from each other, on the old-fashioned plan. A modern house of the same size would have twice as many windows. It has a flattish slated roof. There are very large grounds connected with it; the gardens have been let to a market gardener for many years, but the greater portion of the grounds have been used as a coal-depot by the Caledonian Railway Company. The house is occupied by Mr. Burn, coal merchant, although too large for any ordinary family.

"There is [another] good old house called 'Rose Hall' on the old Dalkeith road [at the] head of Blackett place; but Edinburgh has extended so much and been built over, and the old names are altered and forgotten.

"There is also a place called 'Rosehill' or 'The Hermitage' at Frithfield, near the Baths, East End, Leith Links."

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ERRATA

Page 3, line 18.—For "Olquinmutas," read: Æquanimitas. This was the most stupid error possible for a writer copying for the printer from an original draft, in which the original word was clearly written.

Page 3, concluding lines.—Here Albert Welles confounded persons and dates.

Page 4, lines 1 and 2.—See Mrs. Lamb's "New York," Vol. II., p. 66.

Page 7, line 1.—After "Oriskany" insert: Where he received several terrible wounds supposed to be mortal, by one of which he lost his leg. See Hoffman's "Greyslaer," Mrs. Bowney's "Legacy of Historical Gleanings," and other historical works and romances on the Revolutionary operations in the Mohawk Valley, New York.

Page 7, paragraph 9.—After concluding word, "marriage," insert: She had a lovely little son, whose portrait, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, General J. Watts de Peyster gave, in 1896, to the Leake and Watts Orphan House. This correction refers as well to page 26, Mrs. Margaret Watts Leake.

Page 7, line 16.—After "1710" insert: He was in New York at a much earlier date, but returned to Scotland.

Page 9, line 9.—Insert: The motto of the Watt arms expresses the idea of concrete manliness, and the family have always lived up to it. "*Forti non deficit telum.*" The English, or rather the Scotch version is, "*A willing hand never lacked weapon.*"

Page 10, last line but one.—Insert: When she was 73 years of age.

Page 11, paragraph 4.—After "page 8," insert: Born in Baltimore, Maryland, 19th November, 1789; died in New York, 3d January, 1862.

Page 12, paragraph 3, line 10.—After "living," insert: (1898).

Page 12, last line.—Insert: Westchester County.

Page 13, line 23.—Insert: (Portrait in Mrs. Lamb's "New York," Vol. II., page 712.)

Page 13, line 7 from bottom.—After "1749," insert: Old style.

Page 13, 5th line from bottom.—After "1886," insert: New style.

Page 14, line 7.—After "apartments," read: Through a window opening from a platform of the spacious oak staircase, by a bridge, thrown over a narrow alley or open space between the south wall of No. 3 and the north wall of No. 1 Broadway, into the second story of the latter.

Page 14, line 11.—After "piazza," insert: With a projection shaped like a **T**, the stem or perpendicular projecting towards the west and sandy beach, then on the east side of Greenwich Street.

Page 14, line 19.—For "June," read: January.

Page 15, line 5.—After "de Lancey," read: Of the Mills, Westchester County, New York.

Page 32.—After "church on some street near Third Avenue:" A church named Rose Hill Methodist Church.